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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-seventh session
Vienna, 13-21 March 2014
Item 9 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Thailand: draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] in particular paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 thereof, which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Reaffirming also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[4] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[5]

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

V.14-00978 (E)

Please recycle

Stressing the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[6] adopted by the Commission at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the decision, contained in the Declaration, that the Commission, at its fifty-seventh session, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Declaration and its Plan of Action,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development held in New York on 26 June 2012,[7]

Acknowledging that alternative development[8] is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and, in particular, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[9] and the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as the Millennium Development Goals, and also taking into account the specific situation of countries and regions and, where appropriate, security concerns,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009,[6] 53/6 of 12 March 2010,[10] 54/4 of 25 March 2011[11] and 55/4 of 16 March 2012,[12]

Recalling with appreciation General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other

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[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[7] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

[8] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner that focuses on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods.

[9] General Assembly resolution 217/A (III).

[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[11] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[12] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8* (E/2012/28), chap. I, sect. C.

relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

Recognizing the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and inviting them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including States emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, as appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[13]

2. *Calls upon* Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in sustainable crop control strategies targeting illicit cultivation of crops, in coordination with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication;

3. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing best practices and fostering and strengthening international cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

4. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Thailand to host an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and notes that implementing the Guiding Principles will require dialogue and cooperation with and between relevant stakeholders, from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels, as well as close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and financial institutions, as well as civil society, in order to share information and best practices and increase efforts to promote sustainable alternatives to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

5. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, international organizations and other stakeholders involved in development in the context of drug control to actively participate in the international seminar/workshop;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.

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[13] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-seventh session
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Agenda item 9
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Colombia, Indonesia, Morocco, Peru, Republic of Korea and Thailand: revised draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Bearing in mind the content of article 14 of the 1988 Convention regarding measures to prevent and eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and cooperation to increase the effectiveness of such measures,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Please recycle

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[4] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[5]

Taking into account the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[6] adopted by the Commission at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the decision, contained in the Declaration, that the Commission, at its fifty-seventh session, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Declaration and its Plan of Action,

Recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ministers and government representatives reaffirmed the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[7] and welcomed the efforts made by various States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops, including through development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes,

Also recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement, ministers and government representatives encouraged Member States to be guided by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, reiterated the need to strengthen international cooperation strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, recognized the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies and also recognized the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development,[8] including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development held in New York on 26 June 2012,[9]

Acknowledging that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges,

[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.
[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[7] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.
[8] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner that focuses on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods.
[9] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

as well as a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[10] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Millennium Development Goals, and also taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011 and 55/4 of 16 March 2012,

Recalling with appreciation General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

Recognizing the significant role played by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and inviting them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including States emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, as appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[11]

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development into due consideration while designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, thereby contributing to the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles;

3. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, targeting the illicit cultivation of crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development as well as poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure and promote the participation of local communities;

[10] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[11] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

4. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing, upon request, best practices and fostering and strengthening international cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

5. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Thailand to host an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and notes that implementing the Guiding Principles will require a long-term commitment by Member States, dialogue and cooperation among relevant stakeholders, from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels, as well as close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and financial institutions, as well as civil society, in order to share information and best practices and increase efforts to promote sustainable alternative development, in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

6. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, to consider actively participating in the international seminar/workshop;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-seventh session
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Item 11 of the provisional agenda*
World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit drug manufacturing, trafficking and use in the Greater Mekong subregion

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in which they expressed their concern about the growing threat posed by the world drug problem, which undermined efforts to eradicate poverty, posed a serious threat to the health of humanity and threatened national security and the rule of law,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4]

Recalling the commitments set out in the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

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* E/CN.7/2014/1.
[1] E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

V.14-00984 (E)

Please recycle

Recalling also the latest Subregional Action Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control, which calls for continued and enhanced cooperation among the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the areas of law enforcement, judicial affairs, drug demand reduction, drugs and HIV/AIDS and sustainable alternative development,

Acknowledging the efforts of the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in mobilizing their own resources to counter the drug problem, as well as their strong partnership and cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for more than 20 years in the area of drug control,

Noting with appreciation the achievements of drug control efforts in the countries of the subregion that were implemented based on the Subregional Action Plan, and the progress on national drug control efforts made by those countries in various fields,

Taking note of the *Southeast Asia Opium Survey 2013*[5] and *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Challenges for Asia and the Pacific*,[6] in which a trend of rebounding opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle since 2007 and soaring production, trafficking and use of synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamin[illegible] the subregion since 2008 were reported,

1. *Welcomes* the initiatives, efforts and pr[illegible]erships demonstrated by the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the [illegible]f drug control;

2. *Acknowledges* the need for the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion to enhance and expand cooperation [illegible]n the areas of law enforcement and demand reduction to counteract the illicit drug manufacturing, trafficking and use that not only threatens the governance of countries in the subregion but also threatens other parts of the world;

3. *Invites* the international community to support the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its Subregional Action Plan, as well as related aspects of the regional programme for South-East Asia of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to counter the illicit drug problems of the Greater Mekong subregion;

4. *Requests* the international community to provide, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility and by applying a comprehensive and balanced approach, timely and adequate technical assistance and support to the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in order to strengthen their capacities and efforts to counter drug problems, within the framework of the mechanism of the Memorandum of Understanding and in coordination with the integrated regional programme for South-East Asia;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session about the status of implementation of the present resolution.

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[5] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific.

[6] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2013.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Agenda item 11
World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in which they expressed their concern about the growing threat posed by the world drug problem, which undermines efforts to eradicate poverty, poses a serious threat to the health of humanity and threatens national security and the rule of law,

Reaffirming also that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in national, regional and international settings and that requires an integrated and balanced approach, in full conformity with the three international drug control conventions and consistent with international human rights obligations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4]

[1] E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Please recycle

Recalling the commitments set out in the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also the latest subregional action plan of the Memorandum of Understanding, which calls for continued and enhanced cooperation among the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the areas of law enforcement, judicial affairs, drug demand reduction, drugs and HIV/AIDS and sustainable alternative development,

Acknowledging the efforts of the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in mobilizing their own resources to counter the drug problem, as well as their strong partnership and cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for more than 20 years in the area of drug control,

Noting with appreciation the achievements of drug control efforts in the countries of the subregion that were implemented based on the subregional action plan, and the progress on national drug control efforts made by those countries in various fields,

Taking note of the *Southeast Asia Opium Survey 2013*[5] and *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Challenges for Asia and the Pacific*,[6] in which a trend of rebounding opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle since 2007 and soaring production, trafficking and use of synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamine, in the subregion since 2008 were reported,

1. *Welcomes* the initiatives, efforts and partnership demonstrated by the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the area of drug control, in conformity with the three drug control conventions and their international human rights obligations and in accordance with national legislation, as well as ensuring, where appropriate, the participation of civil society;

2. *Recognizes* the need for the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion to enhance and expand cooperation between all relevant stakeholders, including at the local, regional and international levels, as well as between development agencies, donors, financial institutions and, where appropriate, civil society in the areas of demand reduction and supply reduction to counteract the illicit production, manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals, which pose threats not only to the countries in the subregion but also to other parts of the world;

3. *Appreciates* the efforts made by Member States within the framework of the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its subregional action plan, as well as related aspects of the regional programme for South-East Asia of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to counter the illicit drug problems of the Greater Mekong subregion;

4. *Encourages* Member States and other donors to consider providing, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility and by applying a

[5] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific.

[6] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2013.

comprehensive and balanced approach, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions as well as international human rights obligations, timely and adequate technical assistance and support to the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in order to strengthen their capacities and efforts to counter drug problems, within the framework of the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding and in coordination with the integrated regional programme for South-East Asia;

5. *Encourages* participating Member States to enhance international cooperation, while mutually respecting their domestic legislation and taking into account their commitments under the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments in their endeavours to enhance international cooperation, and calls for further efforts in enhancing mutual understanding to avoid possible impediments to such cooperation;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session about the status of implementation of the present resolution.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Item 9 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Russian Federation: draft resolution

Sport for drug abuse prevention: promoting a drug-free society through sport and the Olympic ideal

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in which they expressed their determination to actively promote a society free of drug abuse and to take effective measures to emphasize and facilitate healthy, productive and fulfilling alternatives to the illicit consumption of drugs, in particular to invest in and work with youth by raising public awareness and providing youth with information, skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport and the Olympic Games, in particular its resolutions 67/17 of 28 November 2012 and 68/9 of 6 November 2013, in which the Assembly emphasized the importance of the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons, prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse,

* E/CN.7/2014/1.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Please recycle

Recognizing the increasingly important role of sport in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, noting that sport can foster peace and development, as underlined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] and reaffirming that sport is a tool for education that can promote cooperation, solidarity, social inclusion and health at the local, national and international levels, as declared in the outcome document of the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[3]

Recalling the report of the United Nations Inter-agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace entitled "Sport for development and peace: towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals", in which sport was recognized as an effective tool for improving public health by providing healthy alternatives to harmful behaviour, such as drug abuse and involvement in crime, and as a powerful vehicle for communicating messages of peace and development to diverse audiences, since sporting events can effectively increase awareness and galvanize support around key issues,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary General entitled "Sport for development and peace: mainstreaming a versatile instrument",[4] which reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented by States Members of the United Nations, by United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and by other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace,

Welcoming the mutually beneficial partnerships that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has established with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace in such areas as human development, education and health promotion, and noting with satisfaction the increasing number of joint initiatives of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the "Global sport for youth" initiative and the meetings on the topics "Using sport for drug abuse prevention", held in Rome from 12 to 14 November 2001, "Sports help prevent drug abuse", held in Brasilia on 2 April 2008, and "Sport against drugs", held in Ashgabat on 1 December 2011,

Affirming the invaluable contribution of the Olympic movement and other major international sporting events in establishing sport as a unique means of promoting a healthy way of life,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 49/29 of 7 December 1994 and 50/13 of 7 November 1995, on the Olympic ideal as a means to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of humankind,

Recalling also that "healthy living" was one of the main concepts underlying the XXII Olympic Winter Games and the XI Paralympic Winter Games, held in Sochi, Russian Federation, from 7 to 23 February 2014 and from 7 to 16 March 2014, respectively, and recalling further the vision of the Games to achieve the harmonious development of society,

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[2] General Assembly resolution 60/1.
[3] General Assembly resolution 65/1.
[4] A/67/282.

Acknowledging the importance of the Youth Olympic Games in inspiring youth to choose a healthy lifestyle offering a combination of sporting, cultural and educational experiences, noting in that regard the successful conclusion of the first Winter Youth Olympic Games, held in Innsbruck, Austria, from 13 to 22 January 2012, and welcoming the second Summer Youth Olympic Games, to be held in Nanjing, China, from 16 to 28 August 2014, and the second Winter Youth Olympic Games, to be held in Lillehammer, Norway, from 12 to 21 February 2016,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote a healthy, drug-free lifestyle and discourage high-risk behaviour during and beyond the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

2. *Welcomes* the cooperation among Member States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in seeking to make a constructive and sustainable contribution, through sport, to raising awareness of and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages the Olympic and Paralympic movements to work closely with national and international sports organizations on the use of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, sport-related organizations, athletes, the media, civil society and the private sector to use major international sporting events as a platform for promoting a healthy way of life and increasing awareness of the dangers of drug abuse by using public service announcements, video advertisements and banners at stadiums, publications and links on official event websites and the use of anti-drug logos on official sports uniforms and goods;

4. *Welcomes* the leadership of Olympic and Paralympic athletes as goodwill ambassadors in promoting a drug-free society through sport and the Olympic ideal;

5. *Encourages* the stakeholders referred to in paragraph 3 above, and in particular the organizers of large-scale sporting events, to use such events to encourage and support initiatives that leverage sport in promoting a drug-free society by disseminating drug-related information;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Belarus, Cuba, Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): revised draft resolution

Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in which they expressed their determination to actively promote a society free of drug abuse and to take effective measures to emphasize and facilitate healthy, productive and fulfilling alternatives to the illicit consumption of drugs, in particular to invest in and work with youth by raising public awareness and providing youth with information, skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles,

Supporting the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to counter the problem of doping in sports,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport and the Olympic Games, in particular its resolutions 67/17 of 28 November 2012 and 68/9 of 6 November 2013, in which the Assembly emphasized the importance of the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Please recycle

education for children and young persons, prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse,

Recognizing the increasingly important role of sport in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, noting that sport can foster peace and development, as underlined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] and reaffirming that sport is a tool for education that can promote cooperation, solidarity, social inclusion and health at the local, national, regional and international levels, as declared in the outcome document of the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[3]

Recalling the report of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace, entitled "Sport for development and peace: towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals", in which sport was recognized as an effective tool for improving public health by providing healthy alternatives to harmful behaviour, such as drug abuse and involvement in crime, and as a powerful vehicle for communicating messages of peace and development to diverse audiences, since sports can effectively increase awareness and galvanize support around key issues,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for development and peace: mainstreaming a versatile instrument",[4] which reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented by Member States of the United Nations, by United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and by other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace,

Welcoming the mutually beneficial partnerships that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has established with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace in such areas as human development, education and health promotion, and noting with satisfaction the increasing number of joint initiatives of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the "Global sport for youth" initiative and the meetings on the topics "Using sport for drug abuse prevention", held in Rome from 12 to 14 November 2001, "Sports help prevent drug abuse", held in Brasilia on 2 April 2008, and "Sport against drugs", held in Ashgabat on 1 December 2011,

Affirming the invaluable contribution of the Olympic movement and other major international sporting events in establishing sport as a unique means of promoting a healthy way of life,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 49/29 of 7 December 1994 and 50/13 of 7 November 1995 on the Olympic ideal as a means to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of humankind,

Recalling also that "healthy living" is one of the main concepts of sports, including at the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games,

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[2] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[3] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[4] A/67/282.

Acknowledging the importance of participation by youth in sport, particularly at the Youth Olympic Games, in inspiring youth to choose a healthy lifestyle by offering a combination of sporting, cultural and educational experiences,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with organizations related to sports, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote a healthy lifestyle that is free from drug abuse and that discourages behaviour related to drug abuse that is harmful to the individual and society;

2. *Welcomes* the cooperation among Member States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, and sport-related organizations, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, in seeking to make a constructive and sustainable contribution, through sport, to raising awareness of and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages all sport-related organizations, including the Olympic and Paralympic movements, to contribute to the achievement of the Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States and organizers of sporting events, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, civil society, including volunteer organizations, sport-related organizations, athletes, the media and the private sector, to use sporting events as a platform for promoting social inclusion and a healthy way of life and for increasing awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through printed and digital means, as appropriate;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote equal access to sports, without discrimination of any kind, and other healthy pursuits for children and young people as a means of drug abuse prevention;

5. *Recognizes* the potential for athletes from all sports, including Olympic and Paralympic athletes, to play a leading role in and contribute to the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, by emphasizing participation in sports as a healthy, productive and fulfilling alternative to drug abuse;

6. *Encourages* Member States to exchange experiences on the theme of drug abuse prevention through sport at a future session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Item 10 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the international drug control treaties

Russian Federation: draft resolution

Strengthening control over food poppy seeds

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 51/15 of 14 March 2008 on control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

Recalling its resolution 53/12 of 8 March 2010 on strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops, in which it called upon Member States to cooperate closely and exchange information on, and experiences in dealing with, the movement of opium poppy seeds in order to prevent smuggling of poppy seeds,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999 on the international regulation and control of trade in poppy seeds, article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] concerning prohibition of the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[2] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Underscoring the need to combat the smuggling of poppy straw and other narcotic drugs in the guise of the seeds of the poppy plant,

Stressing the need for cooperation between Member States in controlling the quality of poppy seeds derived from licitly grown poppy plants,

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

V.14-00996 (E)

Please recycle

Bearing in mind that, according to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, trade in poppy seeds is not subject to international control,

Noting with concern that in some countries, poppy seeds are used to disguise and conceal consignments of poppy straw and other narcotic drugs, such as opium, morphine and codeine,

Also noting with concern that some countries import, in the guise of poppy seeds intended for culinary use, immature seeds obtained during the preparation of raw material used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and containing a large quantity of morphine and other narcotic drugs, which makes them susceptible to illicit use by drug-dependent persons,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2009, expressed concern over the non-implementation by major importers of opium poppy seeds of the key control provisions recommended in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 and called upon the Governments of countries where opium poppy was illicitly cultivated to cooperate closely with the Governments of their neighbouring countries in order to prevent the smuggling of poppy seeds,[3]

Resolving to implement the control provisions recommended in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to implement the key control provisions recommended in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32;

2. *Also calls upon* Member States to report to the International Narcotics Control Board on their implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 in order to strengthen control of the international movement of food poppy seeds;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of countries in which the import of opium poppy seeds is permitted to obtain an appropriate certificate from the countries of origin of the seeds as the basis for importation, in accordance with the recommendations set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999 and recommendation 28 of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2009;[3]

4. *Encourages* all Member States, in accordance with their national legislation and accepted international legal norms, to consider adopting additional measures to control the importation of poppy seeds obtained from licitly grown opium poppy plants, including measures to ensure that such seeds do not contain poppy straw, opium, other narcotic drugs or immature seeds containing narcotic drugs in quantities sufficient for their illicit use by drug-dependent persons;

5. *Recommends* that Member States exchange, through the appropriate bilateral and multilateral channels, information on ways of preventing the movement of poppy straw and other narcotic drugs in the guise of food poppy seeds;

6. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue their efforts to take appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation by relevant Member States of article 22

[3] International Narcotics Control Board, document E/INCB/2009/1.

of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol;[1]

7. *Recommends* that Member States draw up a list of approved suppliers of food poppy seeds in order to prevent the importation of commercial poppy seeds containing elements of poppy straw and a high concentration of morphine.

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Implementation of the international drug control treaties

India and the Russian Federation: revised draft resolution

Raising awareness and strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking, which in some cases, misuses activities related to opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes, also produced from illicit opium poppy crops

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 51/15 of 14 March 2008 on control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

Recalling its resolution 53/12 of 8 March 2010 on strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops, in which it called upon Member States to cooperate closely and exchange information on, and experiences in dealing with, the movement of opium poppy seeds in order to prevent smuggling of opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999 on the international regulation and control of trade in poppy seeds, article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] concerning prohibition of the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[2] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Being aware that, under the terms of the three international drug control Conventions, opium poppy seeds, as such, are not subject to international control,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

V.14-01888 (E)

Please recycle

Recognizing that poppy seeds, as such, do not contain opium alkaloids, unless contaminated by materials containing opiates,

Noting some attempts of organized criminal groups to use various methods to disguise and conceal opium poppy straw and other narcotic drugs in other consignments, for illicit purposes,

Recognizing that increased awareness of specific criminal techniques and patterns would strengthen the capacity of Member States, where appropriate, to respond to the activities of organized criminal groups,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2011,[3] expressed concern that opium poppy seeds originating in areas where the cultivation of opium poppy is not permitted continue to be sold on the world market and that sale of those opium poppy seeds is an additional source of income for illicit growers of opium poppy, thus indirectly supporting such illicit cultivation,

1. *Encourages* Member States to implement, as appropriate, the key control provisions recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to consider, where appropriate, further strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation and exchange of information with the International Narcotics Control Board, within its mandate, with a view to contributing effectively towards the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

3. *Encourages* Member States in which the import of opium poppy seeds is permitted, consistent with Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32, to consider recommendation 28 of the International Narcotics Control Board contained in its report for 2009;[4]

4. *Invites* Member States to exchange, where appropriate, through bilateral and multilateral channels, information and best practices on ways to prevent attempts to disguise and conceal in other consignments opium poppy straw and other narcotic drugs for illicit purposes, as well as continue to analyse emerging risks and trends regarding related criminal activities;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to invite Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.[5]

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[3] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.XI.5).

[4] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

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Implementation of the international drug control treaties: changes in the scope of control of substances

Netherlands: draft decision

Transfer of dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, pursuant to article 2, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[1] decides to reschedule dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, as recommended by the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence at its thirty-fourth meeting, held in 2006, and at its thirty-fifth meeting, held in 2012, and reflected in the communication from the Director General of the World Health Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 22 October 2012.

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

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Implementation of the international drug control treaties

Russian Federation: draft resolution

Strengthening measures in response to new psychoactive substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 48/1 of 11 March 2005 on promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions,

Recalling its resolution 55/1 of 16 March 2012 on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Recalling also its resolution 53/11 of 12 March 2010, in which it called upon Member States to control the distribution of products containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and to exchange relevant information concerning the abuse of such substances,

Noting with concern the increasing distribution of new psychoactive substances that pose a threat to public health,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2010,[1] expressed concern with regard to the increasing use of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and invited Governments to continue to provide it with information regarding the extent of abuse of and trafficking in such substances and measures adopted to counter such abuse,

Taking into account the need, in the event of the emergence of a new synthetic drug, to introduce a temporary restriction mechanism whereby the trade in that

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
[1] International Narcotics Control Board, document E/INCB/2010/1, paras. 259-264.

V.14-01010 (E)

Please recycle

substance may swiftly be prohibited until such time as it has been added to an official list of controlled substances,

Noting that one of the main problems facing drug control agencies is the lack of information on trends in the use and production of, and trafficking in, illicit drugs, and on prices and purity of drugs, as indicated in the executive summary of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *World Drug Report 2012*,[2]

Noting also that methodological difficulties in assessing the extent of production of illicit substances in some regions significantly hinders data analysis and the building of a complete picture of the ever-evolving market for illicit drugs,

Recognizing the need for sustained efforts, in priority regions and countries, to support and improve the collection of quality data on the various aspects of the use of illicit substances,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue to monitor, on an ongoing basis, the emergence of new psychoactive substances, to exchange available information and to take measures to improve research on such substances;

2. *Encourages* Member States to consider the possibility of introducing an early warning system for the emergence of new psychoactive substances;

3. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding the identification of new psychoactive substances, the methods used for their distribution, the modi operandi of criminal organizations dedicated to the preparation and smuggling of such substances, supply routes and the use of the Internet for those purposes;

4. *Requests* Member States to continue to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with information regarding the extent of abuse of and trafficking in products containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and measures taken to counter such abuse, in accordance with recommendation 25 of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2010;[1]

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to collect information on new psychoactive substances, including through the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme.

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[2] United Nations publications, Sales No. E.12.XI.1.

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Thailand: draft resolution

Promoting drug use prevention based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, young people, families and communities

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[1] which provides, in its article 33, that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production of and trafficking in such substances,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[2] adopted during the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, in particular the sections addressing the prevention of drug abuse among children and young people,

* E/CN.7/2014/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.

V.14-01020 (E)

Please recycle

Recognizing that prevention of drug use is a core component of a successful drug control system and drug demand reduction strategy,

Convinced that prevention that is based on scientific evidence and on a rigorous process of adaptation to local cultural and socioeconomic circumstances is the most cost-effective approach to preventing drug use, substance abuse and other risky behaviours and therefore is an investment in the well-being of children, young people, families and communities,

Acknowledging that the coverage of drug use prevention programmes and policies is generally of concern, especially in the case of high-risk groups, and that the coverage of programmes and policies based on scientific evidence is not known,

Aware that the effectiveness of drug use prevention programmes and policies is evaluated in a very small minority of cases,

Recognizing that drug use prevention efforts are most successful when fully coordinated through a multisectoral approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations participate and are provided with sufficient training and funding,

Stressing the importance of implementing various evidence-based prevention activities in different social settings, such as schools, families and workplaces, and using different means, including the media, and of targeting different age groups and groups at different levels of risk,

Noting with appreciation the development of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a crucial summary of the scientific literature available worldwide and a guiding tool, and noting also the initial process of dissemination of the Standards through seminars for policymakers,

1. *Urges* Member States to expand the coverage and quality of drug use prevention systems, interventions and policies based on scientific evidence, as described in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, paying particular attention to individuals and groups at risk, as well as to a scientific-based monitoring and evaluation component;

2. *Also urges* Member States to support drug use prevention based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, young people, families and communities, particularly through sustainable funding and the ongoing training of policymakers, practitioners and researchers;

3. *Encourages* Member States to increase the systematic and scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of drug use prevention programmes and policies and to share the results of those studies widely, for the benefit of humanity;

4. *Exhorts* all States to develop prevention programmes that are targeted at young people and are designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug use and to promote healthy ways of life conducive to the enjoyment of free time without the use of drugs;

5. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to disseminate scientific evidence on drug use prevention, including the International

Standards on Drug Use Prevention, with particular emphasis on the evaluation of the effectiveness of drug use prevention;

6. *Also urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, upon request, in improving the knowledge and skills of their policymakers, practitioners and researchers working in the area of drug use prevention;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Republic of Korea and Thailand: revised draft resolution

Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[1] which provides, in its article 33, that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[2] adopted during the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recognizing that prevention of drug abuse is a core component of a successful drug control system and drug demand reduction strategy,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.

V.14-01745 (E)

Please recycle

Convinced that prevention that is based on scientific evidence and on a rigorous process of adaptation to local cultural and socioeconomic circumstances is the most cost-effective approach to preventing drug abuse and other risky behaviours and therefore is an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Acknowledging that the coverage of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies is generally of concern, especially in the case of high-risk groups, and that the coverage of programmes and policies based on scientific evidence is not known,

Aware that the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies is evaluated in a very small minority of cases,

Recognizing that drug abuse prevention efforts are most successful when fully coordinated through a multisectoral approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations participate and are provided with sufficient training and funding,

Stressing the importance of implementing various evidence-based prevention activities in different social settings, such as schools, families and workplaces, and using different means, including with the support of the media, and of targeting different age groups and groups at different levels of risk,

Also stressing the importance of taking into account human rights obligations in the implementation of drug prevention programmes and policies, particularly those focusing on children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Noting with appreciation the development of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a crucial summary of the scientific literature available worldwide and a guiding tool, and noting also the initial process of dissemination of the Standards through seminars for policymakers,

1. *Invites* Member States to consider expanding the coverage and quality of drug abuse prevention systems, interventions and policies based on scientific evidence, as described in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, paying particular attention to both individuals and groups at risk, as well as to the need for a scientific evidence-based monitoring and evaluation component;

2. *Also invites* Member States to support drug abuse prevention based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities, especially through adequate measures, including the financing of ongoing training for policymakers, practitioners and researchers, as appropriate;

3. *Encourages* Member States, where applicable, to periodically undertake scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies and to share the results of those studies widely, for the benefit of humanity;

4. *Exhorts* all Member States to enhance and further develop prevention programmes and policies that are targeted at children, adolescents, youth, families and communities and are designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug abuse and to promote a healthy way of life conducive to the enjoyment of free time without drug abuse;

5. *Encourages* Member States to widely disseminate scientific evidence-based information on the dangers of drug abuse in an easily accessible and age-appropriate format, stressing the scientifically known harmful effects of drug abuse to public health;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to disseminate scientific evidence on drug abuse prevention, including the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, with particular emphasis on the evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention;

7. *Invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the implementation of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, through the exchange of information and the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, with a view to enhancing their ability to implement those Standards;

8. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, upon request, in improving the knowledge and skills of their policymakers, practitioners and researchers working in the area of drug abuse prevention;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance coordination efforts in drug abuse prevention with other relevant United Nations organizations;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit a report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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United States of America: draft resolution

Supporting recovery from substance use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that substance use disorders are diseases of the brain requiring, like any other disease, evidence-based treatment, compassion for those afflicted with the condition, and governmental and community initiatives to promote recovery and facilitate reintegration,

Noting that, like those with other relapsing, chronic diseases, individuals in recovery from substance use disorders are at risk of relapse, particularly during treatment, as well as during the first five years of recovery,

Acknowledging that sustained recovery support helps prevent relapse, facilitates early re-entry into treatment when needed, and promotes long-term recovery outcomes and the health, well-being and safety of individuals, families, communities and States,

Recognizing that stigma, discrimination, shame, misunderstanding and fear of social, economic or legal repercussions dissuade many who need help from seeking it and lead others, who are in stable long-term recovery from a substance use disorder, to avoid public disclosure of their status as a person in recovery from addiction,

* E/CN.7/2014/1.

V.14-01026 (E)

Please recycle

Bearing in mind that acknowledging and celebrating recovery from addiction can help to dispel stigma and misunderstanding about the disease, thereby helping to reduce the adverse social, economic and public health consequences of illegal drug use and addiction,

Taking into account that organized recovery communities that include youth and young adults are emerging internationally, and that those communities are critical allies in engaging local communities, reducing drug use and promoting long-term recovery outcomes,

Aware that substance use disorders continue to be addressed in many laws, policies and practices primarily as a legal issue and only secondarily as a public health concern, and that it is important for countries to consider whether their laws, policies and practices are serving as obstacles to accessing health services, medical care and treatment, as well as recovery programmes and ultimate societal reintegration,

Noting that the formal governmental registration of those requesting health services for substance use disorders, even if done only to facilitate their access to care and treatment, risks discouraging them from coming forward to seek needed public health services, care and treatment,

Noting also that it is important to promote and support recovery programmes and the ultimate reintegration of individuals in recovery using evidence-based practices, including among individuals incarcerated or under drug-related criminal justice supervision,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in raising awareness of substance use disorders as a public health concern,

1. *Encourages* Member States to develop informational and educational materials to support increased understanding of the disease of addiction and the importance of recovery and the reintegration of those suffering from substance use disorders;

2. *Recommends* that Member States include recovery and reintegration goals in their national drug control strategies;

3. *Urges* Member States to partner with provincial, regional or local governments, communities and non-governmental organizations to celebrate or otherwise publicly support those in recovery from addiction in order to reduce stigma and discrimination and to promote societal reintegration;

4. *Encourages* Member States to review and identify policies, practices and laws that can serve as barriers to reintegration and recovery, such as addiction registries or limitations on access to housing, employment, education, voting, licensure or certification within a trade or profession, or other social goods to which citizens are otherwise entitled;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to reform identified policies, practices and laws that are barriers to reintegration and recovery;

6. *Requests* Member States to facilitate exchanges on developing recovery-oriented systems of care, employing chronic care approaches such as recovery management, developing peer recovery support services and mobilizing those in

recovery to address substance use disorders in the community and support and sustain recovery programmes in schools, universities, workplaces, communities and other domains;

7. *Also requests* Member States to collect data related to recovery-oriented systems of care, recovery communities and recovery activities and programmes, taking into account privacy rights regarding all personal health-related information, to enhance the understanding of and evidence base for recovery and recovery-oriented evidence-based programmes;

8. *Urges* Member States, multilateral institutions and others to share information on national and international experiences and best practices related to recovery programmes, recovery activities and the development of recovery communities, and to make such information available to Member States;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to include information about recovery in the annual *World Drug Report*;

10. *Requests* Member States to report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution, including under a possible new agenda item of the Commission;

11. *Invites* Member States to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Israel, Peru and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Supporting recovery from substance use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that substance use disorders can result in chronic, relapsing conditions requiring, like other health conditions, treatment based on scientific evidence, support for those affected and, where indicated, governmental and community initiatives to promote recovery and facilitate reintegration,

Noting that individuals in recovery from substance use disorders, like those with other, chronic conditions, are at risk of relapse, particularly during and shortly after treatment, as well as for several years following treatment,

Acknowledging that supporting sustained recovery helps prevent relapse, facilitates early re-entry into treatment when needed and promotes long-term recovery outcomes and the health, well-being and safety of individuals, families, communities and States,

Reaffirming its resolution 54/5 of 25 March 2011, on promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities,

Noting that there are diverse understandings of recovery, all of which involve improvements to the quality of life of individuals,

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Recognizing that marginalization, stigmatizing attitudes, discrimination and fear of social, employment or legal repercussions may dissuade many who need help from seeking it and lead those who are in stable long-term recovery from a substance use disorder to avoid disclosure of their status as a person in recovery from addiction,

Bearing in mind that acknowledging and affirming recovery from substance use disorders may help to ensure a non-stigmatizing attitude towards those seeking help or in recovery, thereby contributing to the reduction of the adverse social, employment and public health consequences of abuse of drugs and dependence,

Taking into account that those in recovery, including adolescents and young adults, may contribute to supporting prevention efforts and promoting long-term recovery,

Aware of the importance of addressing substance use disorders as a public health concern,

Noting the importance of the privacy rights of patients and the protection of personal data from unauthorized access, as related to people affected by substance use disorders, to ensure that individuals are not discouraged from seeking help,

Noting also that it is important to promote and support recovery programmes and the ultimate reintegration of individuals in recovery, using scientific evidence-based practices, including among individuals incarcerated or, where appropriate, under drug-related criminal justice supervision,

Recognizing that efforts supporting recovery from substance use disorders need to be consistent with human rights obligations and be within the framework of the international drug control conventions,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in raising awareness of substance use disorders as a public health concern,

1. *Encourages* Member States to improve the understanding of substance use disorders and the importance of supporting sustained recovery and, where appropriate, the reintegration of those affected by substance use disorders through, inter alia, informational and educational materials;

2. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to consider exploring means, as appropriate, to support those in recovery, to provide measures to ensure non-stigmatizing attitudes to those seeking help or in recovery, to help reduce marginalization and discrimination and to promote social reintegration, partnering with different levels of governmental authority and, where appropriate, with civil society and communities;

3. *Also invites* Member States, in accordance with domestic legal systems and national strategies, and where applicable, to consider reviewing, identifying and, where necessary, reforming policies, practices and laws in order to facilitate further access to recovery and reintegration services;

4. *Encourages* Member States to consider providing appropriate treatment and support to meet individual needs through the recovery process;

5. *Invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to consider collaborating in ensuring adequate

support to those in recovery through the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to provide such services;

6. *Requests* Member States to facilitate exchanges on developing a chronic-care approach to the treatment of substance use disorders similar to approaches for other chronic conditions, and to support and sustain recovery programmes, as appropriate, in schools, universities, workplaces, communities and other domains;

7. *Invites* Member States to continue to gather scientific evidence on recovery and recovery-oriented programmes and to share this evidence;

8. *Also invites* Member States, multilateral institutions and others to share information on national and international experiences and best practices related to recovery programmes, recovery activities, and communities and organizations that support recovery, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase the dissemination of available information about recovery;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate opportunities to share experiences on the implementation of the present resolution by Member States with the Commission at its fifty-eighth session;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Item 9 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Draft resolution submitted by the Chair

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, in which Member States decided that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, recommended that the Economic and Social Council devote a high-level segment to a theme related to the world drug problem, and also recommended that the Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", in which the Assembly decided to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political

* E/CN.7/2014/1.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

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Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments, and also decided to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing resources,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 68/197 of 18 December 2013, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", in which the Assembly welcomed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/12 of 15 March 2013, in which the Commission had recommended that, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, it should play a leading role in the preparatory process for the special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem to be convened in early 2016, including by presenting its proposals, through the Economic and Social Council, regarding progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/197, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session, including by presenting proposals from the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions of the Commission through the Economic and Social Council in support of the preparatory process, including progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, to be considered by the Assembly starting at its sixty-ninth session,

Conscious of its role as the principal United Nations policymaking body on drug-related issues,

Recalling that Member States decided in the Political Declaration to establish 2019 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant, the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, drug-related health and social risks, the illicit production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of and trafficking in psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, the diversion of and illicit trafficking in precursors, and money-laundering related to illicit drugs,

Recalling also the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which Member States identified, on the basis of the review of the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, achievements, challenges and priorities for further action, in the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

1. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[4]

2. *Underlines* the importance of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be convened in early 2016 as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[5] for the review of implementation;

3. *Welcomes* the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/197 of 18 December 2013 to the Commission, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session;

4. *Decides* to take all possible measures to ensure adequate preparation for the special session by using its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner, bearing in mind the decision by the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing resources;

5. *Affirms* that, when conducting preparations for the special session, its meetings will be open to the participation of all Member States and observers of the United Nations, in accordance with the rules of procedure and with established practice, including that of the special session of the General Assembly held in 1998 on countering the world drug problem together;

6. *Decides* to present proposals, for consideration by the General Assembly, regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, substantive issues to be covered and expected outcomes, and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for, outcome of and follow-up to the special session;

7. *Also decides* that, in preparation for the special session, it will hold formal meetings following its fifty-seventh session, including *[two]* formal meetings immediately preceding its reconvened fifty-seventh session in December 2014, it will devote *[four]* meetings during its fifty-eighth session, to be held in March 2015, to the preparations for the special session, and it will hold intersessional meetings with a view to preparing the formal meetings;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the lead entity of the United Nations in drug control matters, to provide substantive expertise and technical support to the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 2016, and requests the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Commission, a report containing recommendations on the preparations for, the possible outcome of and organizational matters relating to that special session;

9. *Encourages* the participation of developing countries and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives

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[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

and goals of the special session and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recommends* that organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations contribute fully to the preparations by the Commission for the special session of the General Assembly, in particular by submitting to the Commission, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, concrete recommendations on the issues to be addressed by the Assembly at that session;

11. *Recognizes* the important role played by non-governmental organizations and also recognizes the need for their active involvement in preparations for the special session, as well as the need to ensure appropriate arrangements for their substantive contribution and active involvement during the special session in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practice, including that of the special session of the General Assembly held in 1998 on countering the world drug problem together;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the preparations by the Commission, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations, bearing in mind the decision by the General Assembly to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

13. *Resolves* to inform the General Assembly regularly about the work it is undertaking in preparing for the special session;

14. *Decides* to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

The General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/[...] of [...] March 2014 and notes with satisfaction the support expressed at the high-level review by the Commission of the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[6] for the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to convene a special session on the world drug problem in 2016, in implementation of the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the Political Declaration;

2. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[7] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[8] and

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[8] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[9]

3. *Stresses* the importance of the special session in 2016, as noted in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/[...] of [...] March 2014, as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation;

4. *Reaffirms* that, at its special session in 2016, it will address substantive issues on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and with full respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in international law, and in particular with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

5. *Decides* that the special session will be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, scheduled to be held in March 2016;

6. *Decides also* that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should act as the preparatory body for the special session in 2016 and that its deliberations should be open-ended, allowing for the full participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practice;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to take all necessary measures to use its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016 and requests the Commission to continue to take all necessary measures to prepare for the special session, as early as possible;

8. *Encourages* the participation of developing countries and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session in 2016 and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

9. *Recognizes* the important role played by non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and recognizes the need for their active involvement in preparations for the special session in 2016, as well as the need to ensure appropriate arrangements for their contribution during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practice;

10. *Invites* organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks and other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations to contribute fully to the preparations for the special session, in particular by submitting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs

[9] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

and Crime, concrete recommendations on the issues to be addressed at the special session in 2016;

11. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report to it at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the preparations for the special session in 2016.